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COALDALE

☞ ☞ "The Gem of the West" ☞ ☞

In Sunny Southern
☞ ☞ Alberta ☞ ☞



A GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT

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.. Coaldale ..

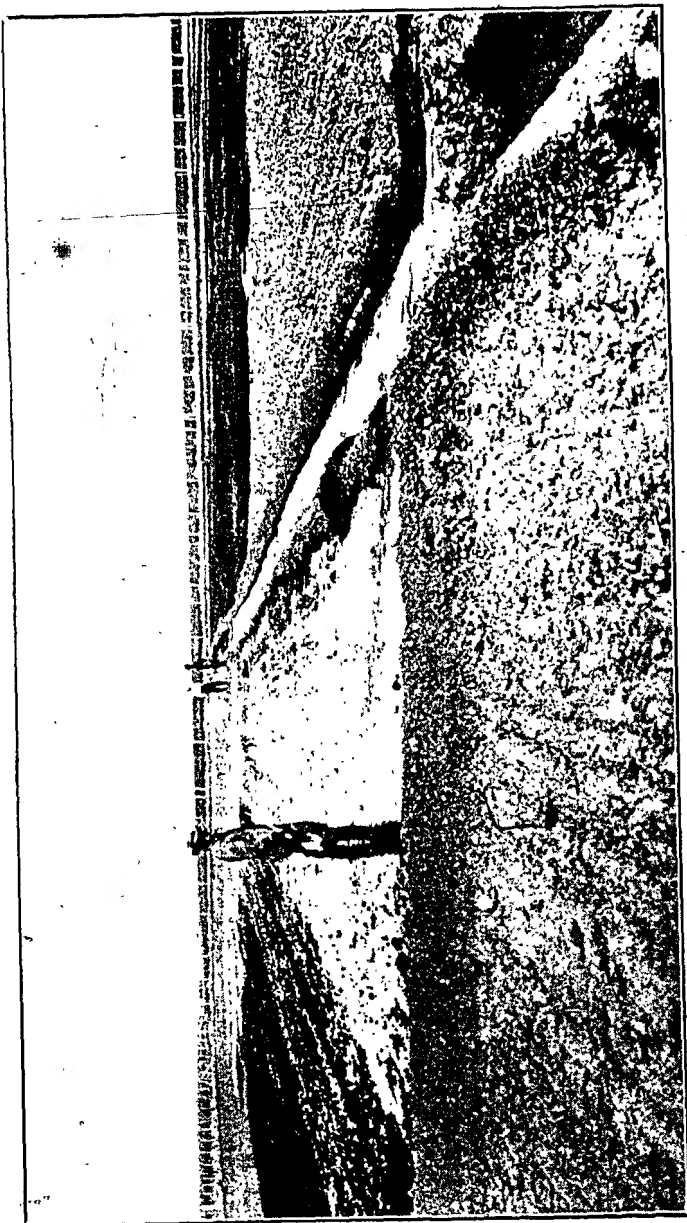
Commercial

..... Club

Enquiries addressed to The Secretary
will be promptly and cheerfully
attended to.



Coaldale, Alberta, Canada
March 1920



THE FLOODING METHOD OF IRRIGATION AS PRACTISED AT COALDALE.

COALDALE

“The Gem of the West”

In Sunny Southern

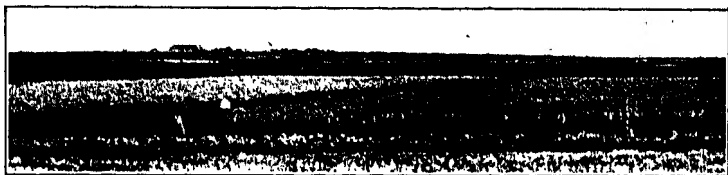
Alberta



A GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT

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COALDALE

ALBERTA CANADA

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Coaldale district in Sunny Southern Alberta in 1919 produced a four million dollar crop in what is conceded to have been the dryest year in the history of the western provinces and states of the North American continent. The Coaldale district produced at the average rate of \$54.71 per acre gross yield when other districts in Alberta, Montana, and the western prairies were not getting their seed back and were forced to ship in hay thousands of miles for the purpose of carrying through their livestock.

WHERE IS COALDALE?

Where is Coaldale? That is the natural question.

Coaldale is the very centre of the pioneer irrigation system of the Dominion of Canada. It is located in Sunny Southern Alberta, in the centre of the greatest wheat-producing land in the world and on the edge of the greatest coal field in Canada. It is the outstanding spot on the map of Western Canada today, to which the eyes of the world are turned in the hope of food to feed the starving millions of Europe and Asia. Coaldale is the centre of the new land movement in Western Canada, a movement on the part of well-to-do farmers from all parts of Canada, the United States and the British Isles who are now following upon the great homestead movement which filled Western Canada's broad prairies ten years ago, a movement induced by the fact that land is still available at very reasonable cost in a district of proven production records.

Coaldale lies ten miles east of Lethbridge, the metropolis of Sunny Southern Alberta, on the prairie link of the All Red National Highway which, when completed, will connect Halifax on the Atlantic with Vancouver on the Pacific, destined to be to Canada what the Lincoln and Sunset Highways are to the motor traffic of the United States.

A GREAT IRRIGATION MOVEMENT.

Not only is Coaldale the centre of the pioneer irrigation project of the Dominion of Canada, but it is the centre of the greatest irrigation movement which has ever struck the prairie West, for development is now under way which, in ten years, will link up about Coaldale an area of between three-quarters of a million and a million acres of land under the ditch—land which was proven to be, in 1915 and 1916, under dry farming conditions, the premier wheat producing land in the world, land which raised the world's record wheat crop of 54,389 bushels on a solid 1,000-acre block within 30 miles of Coaldale. Coaldale district's success in irrigation has been the spur which has led the farmers on the dry land surrounding to undertake projects which will ultimately result in their spending well on to \$20,000,000 in bringing the waters of the mountain streams to their land in order that they, like the Coaldale farmers, may by artificial means supply the moisture which has been amply proven to be the only element lacking to make Southern Alberta land the greatest crop producer in the world.

The History of Coaldale District.

COALDALE FOLLOWED IRRIGATION.

Coaldale and irrigation are synonymous. Irrigation made Coaldale; now Coaldale is going to make irrigation, for the unqualified success of Coaldale irrigation farmers has resulted in an irrigation movement throughout Alberta which is going to attract the attention of every irrigation farmer in the western States. It took some years to reach this stage, not through any fault of the Coaldale district but because the land of Sunny Southern Alberta, surrounding the 122,000 acre irrigation belt of which Coaldale is the geographical, business and community centre, is so richly endowed by nature that in its dry state, given a normal amount of rainfall in the growing months, it produces crops of grain which are the wonder of the world. It was this very fertility of this wonderful prairie land which caused irrigation to be neglected through the twenty years of Southern Alberta's agricultural development, but a number of crop failures on the dry land areas while irrigation farmers in the Coaldale district were enjoying a prosperity known by no



ONIONS ARE DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF COALDALE'S
PREMIER CROPS. IN JOHN HAMILTON'S GARDEN

other part of the Dominion of Canada, led the dry farmers to see that they were missing their greatest opportunity in allowing available irrigation waters from the Rocky Mountain rivers to flow by their door when it would bring so much added productivity to their land by harnessing it for man's use by means of irrigation. Coaldale district crystallized the irrigation sentiment of the farmers over a million acres of surrounding dry land. No other argument as to the productiveness of Coaldale irrigated land is necessary.

IRRIGATION PRECEDED THE FARMERS.

As mentioned above, irrigation made Coaldale. Irrigation was there before Coaldale. Irrigation preceded the farmers on the 122,000 acre original block of which Coaldale is now the centre. Something of the history of the development of the project may be interesting. Over 20 years ago, in 1898, the coal company which opened up the first coal fields in Alberta at Lethbridge, built a railway line into the United States through Sweet Grass, Montana, and to Cardston in southwest Alberta.

in order to find a market for their coal. As was usual in those days, the government made the new railway a large grant of land. Southern Alberta prairies 20 years ago were considered good only for grazing, and the land secured by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company was considered of no particular value for any other purpose. But certain officials of the company had a larger vision, and arrangements were made for bringing irrigation water from the St. Mary's River, which rises in Montana and flows northeasterly into the Hudson's Bay, on to part of their grant of land by means of irrigation ditches. Thus was started the pioneer irrigation project in the Dominion of Canada, a project covering approximately 125,000 acres.

The centre of the new block is Coaldale, on the Crows' Nest line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which company some years later absorbed the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, its coal mines, land holdings, railways and irrigation system. Coaldale then became the centre of the new colonizing movement of the old A. R. & I. Co.

The first effort towards colonization in the Coaldale district was made in 1905. In this year a block of land of nearly a township was secured by the Southern Alberta Irrigated Farms Company. This company was composed of Illinois men, of which H. A. Suggitt was at the head. Later W. H. Fairfield, the expert irrigationist, was taken into the organization. This block included the present townsite of Coaldale and was colonized largely by farmers from North Dakota and Illinois. These men had no previous knowledge of irrigation and as a result the development was rather slow as compared with the development of irrigation projects of the Western States, where one man's holdings are limited to eighty acres. In the Coaldale district in years of normal rainfall the yields have been fairly good without irrigation and this condition has been largely responsible for the large holdings which would have been impossible in the more arid regions of the West. Many of those who did settle in the Coaldale irrigation belt, foreseeing the day when irrigated land would be in just such demand as it is today, bought heavily by way of speculation, and the natural result has been that for years, the Coaldale district did not get a fair trial as an irrigation proposition for the very reason that the farmers on the land there were trying to handle one, two, three and up to eight sections of irrigated land, neglecting irrigation opportunities and farming more by dry farming methods.

RETARDED IN EARLY HISTORY.

It can thus easily be seen that irrigation development was retarded in the Coaldale district. But in the very nature of things, that state of affairs could not last forever. The inevitable was bound to happen and the true value of the Coaldale irrigated district established. Two main causes for this may be cited—dry land rose in price until it was almost equal to the \$10 and \$60 being asked for irrigated land, and crop failures on dry land due to the dry years. The first real crop failure which showed what irrigated land in the Coaldale district would do in a dry year in contrast to dry farming production, came in 1910. Then came 1914. This however, was followed by the very wet years of 1915 and 1916 when dry land in Southern Alberta produced two-in-one crops, the spring wheat average in Southern Alberta on dry land in 1915 being 36,001 bushels to the acre. But 1918 and 1919, both years of very high prices, followed when rainfall failed again. Those two years have crystallized irrigation sentiment in Southern Alberta as they have done in Montana, Washington, Idaho and others of the western States, and Coaldale district came into its own. Irrigation farmers in the Coaldale district were raising 40 bushels of wheat and three tons of alfalfa to the acre, while the dry land farmer was getting only his seed back and shipping in hay for his stock from the eastern provinces. Irrigated land which had been selling for about the same figure as well-cultivated dry-land farms, began to show that it could yield enormous returns, that it could pay for itself in one year of high prices for produce, and from being worth \$40 to \$60 an acre it rose to \$75 to \$135 per acre, and was considered cheap at even those figures. The ability of the land to produce had never been questioned. Only the advisability of irrigating, or the need of it, had ever been in doubt and those two years served to prove that land which could, by artificial means, be made to produce a crop every year instead of periodically as in the case of dry farming, was worth a very great deal more. The very stability it gave marked it as a great asset, and new settlers began to flock in, Coaldale began to grow until now it is considered the very finest farming community in the whole of Alberta, or Western Canada for that matter.

More Settlers--Intensive Cultivation.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION NEXT NEED

But Coaldale district needs a lot more settlers. No matter how many wet years may follow 1918 and 1919, irrigation farming has been established on a permanent basis, irrigated land will always be worth much more than dry land, in fact the value of irrigated land is just beginning to be appreciated, so that from selling at \$75 to \$135 it will eventually be on a par with irrigated land in the United States and sell for \$250 to \$600. Intensive cultivation will make it worth the higher figures, but intense cultivation can only be brought about by smaller holdings. The present large farms must be broken up, and they are being broken up for the owners are realizing that where, in 1919, the average gross production on the irrigated land of the district was \$54.71 per acre, it might well have been twice that figure. Instead of wheat and alfalfa on a large scale, there will be raised sugar beets, potatoes, clover seed, beans, peas, 60 or 70 bushels of wheat to the acre instead of thirty under present large acreage production methods. The proper use of irrigated land is just beginning to be recognized in the Coaldale district, and the one, two and three section farms are passing away, giving place to forty, eighty, and 160 acre farms, all under intense cultivation. The Coaldale district can support five times its present farming population, produce five times the returns, make every settler prosperous and still there will be room for greater production. Settlers, more settlers, and still more settlers, are needed to bring about this ultimate development in this, the pioneer irrigation project of Alberta which, during the two years just past has shown the greatest rate of growth of any section of the Canadian west.

IRRIGATION EXTENSION LIMITED.

There is always this to remember, too—irrigation development in Western Canada is practically all confined to Southern Alberta. There is always a certain amount of irrigation water available from the mountain streams, and when all that water is used for irrigation, it will supply only an infinitesimal part of Alberta's 253,000 square miles. There will always be countless millions of acres of dry land surrounding the irrigated



TOMATOES GROWN ON KERR FARM, COALDALE DISTRICT

sections, and the millions of farms and ranches which this dry land will eventually carry, will always form the best market for the products which the irrigated land only can produce successfully. There will always be a market for the alfalfa, timothy, alfalfa seed and timothy seed which can be so successfully raised in the Coaldale district; there will always be an enormous market for the dairy products which these districts will raise in ever-increasing abundance as the farms are divided up and intensive agriculture takes its proper place; there will always be available thousands of head of cattle and sheep on the dry farms and the ranches of the great foothill country lying along the eastern base of the Rockies to be brought to the Coaldale district for winter feeding and putting in condition for the market; there will always be an ever-increasing population to purchase the sugar and canned goods and other special products which the Coaldale district is destined eventually to produce. The surface of the Coaldale district's development has barely been scratched; the big money is to be made in the next two or three decades; that is why the rush for irrigated land in the Coaldale district reached such proportions in 1919 that a million dollars in land sales were recorded in the irrigated district. All North America has its eyes on Coaldale.

The Coaldale District's 1919 Crop.

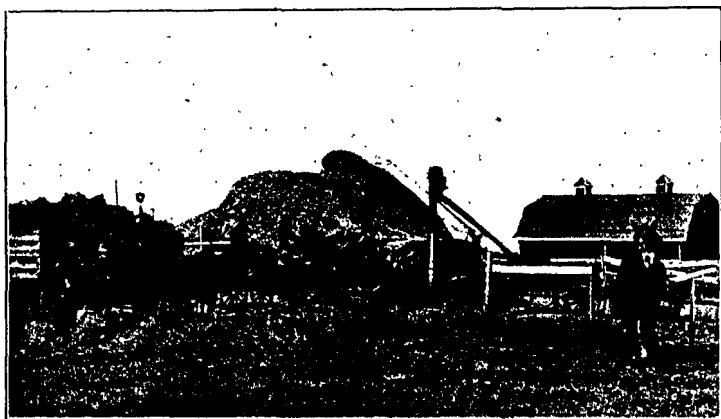
WONDERFUL CROP PRODUCTION STORY.

That, then, tells the story of the development of Coaldale, gem of the irrigation belt, to its present state. Let us now look at some of the evidences of the production which have made possible this development. Take the crop production for the year 1919. It tells a wonderful story. It is to be remembered that in 1919, there were during the growing months of May, June and July, only 3.37 inches of rainfall in the district, and that from June 10th to July 25th, there were only a couple of passing showers. Remember also that many of the farmers in the irrigated belt had just come to the district, knew little or nothing about irrigation and hoped to get a first crop without irrigating, in order, if possible, to avoid the cost of constructing laterals and other irrigation works on their farms during the first year of heavy expense in getting settled and getting farm buildings constructed. Yet, in spite of the fact that many farmers did not make use of the irrigation waters until it was too late to more than partially save their grain crops, the district produced at an average rate of \$54.71 per acre, not counting returns from livestock, dairying, poultry or the dozen and one other money makers about the irrigated farm. The figures which follow are records gathered by the C.P.R. and other agencies after painstaking investigation, and are conservative in every detail, making every allowance for partial crops on farms which were not properly irrigated at the proper time. It would be possible to quote without number instances of crops of wheat which yielded as high as \$117 per acre, of alfalfa crops which yielded five tons worth \$150 an acre, and of potatoes and garden truck which yielded \$750 and over per acre. One 35 acre field of flax, sown the middle of June and irrigated early in July, yielded over 900 bushels. Flax is worth as high as \$7 per bushel for seed for 1920 seeding. It is easy to figure the return from that crop.

THE IRRIGATED AREA.

The total area to which irrigation water was supplied this year was 82.230 acres, divided approximately as follows:

Magrath district	2,000 acres
Raymond, Welling and Stirling districts	8,000 acres
Coaldale district	71,000 acres



THRESHING SCENE AT COALDALE.

THE IRRIGATED CROPS.

Following are the acreages under each kind of crop throughout the whole area last year:

Alfalfa	11,608 acres
Timothy	8,142 acres
Wheat	32,643 acres
Oats	6,736 acres
Flax	1,011 acres
Barley	1,009 acres
Corn	25 acres
Potatoes	2,338 acres
Garden	752 acres
Roots	121 acres
Greenfeed	2,101 acres
Mixed Grass	1,458 acres
Pasture	13,230 acres
Total irrigated	82,230 acres

THE AVERAGE YIELDS.

A careful study of the yields throughout the districts, taking the good with the bad, gives the following average yields per acre:

Alfalfa—3.5 tons per acre.
 Timothy—1 ton per acre.
 Wheat—20 bushels per acre.
 Oats—10 bushels per acre.
 Flax—10 bushels per acre.
 Barley—20 bushels per acre.
 Potatoes—200 bushels per acre.
 Corn—6 tons fodder per acre.
 Garden truck—\$200 per acre.
 Roots—5 tons per acre.
 Green feed—5 tons per acre.
 Mixed Grass—1 ton per acre.
 Pasture—\$10 per acre.

THE CROP RETURNS.

From the above we get the following totals of crop production:

Alfalfa	\$1,218,840
Timothy	365,680
Wheat	1,468,935
Oats	215,552
Flax	45,495
Barley	30,270
Corn	3,000
Potatoes	584,250
Garden	150,400
Roots	30,000
Green feed	210,100
Mixed grass	43,740

Total gross crop production\$4,366,242

Value pasture land, \$10 per acre 132,300

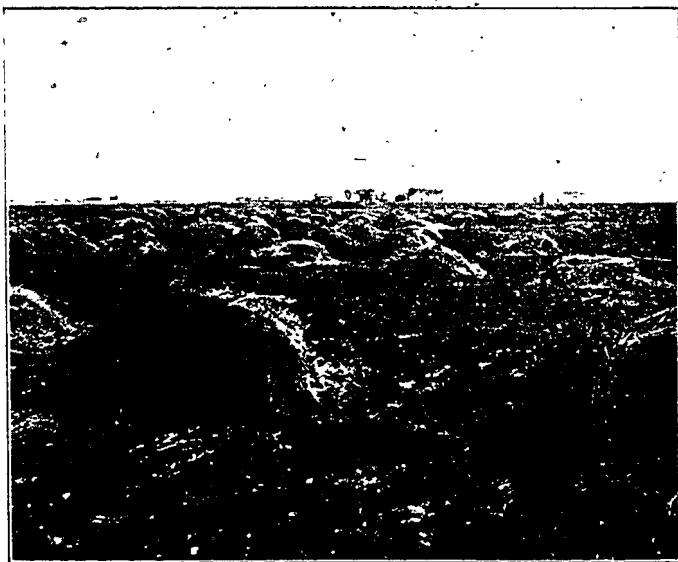
Gross value of crop on 82,230 acres\$4,498,542

Average money yield per acre, gross \$54.71

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

During 1919 the average dry land production of wheat in Southern Alberta was about three bushels per acre. Few crops reached 10 bushels, while it was an amazing crop which touched the 15-bushel mark. But in the Coaldale district a yield of 52 bushels was reported, a whole section of over 40 bushels of spring wheat was harvested, eighty and ninety bushel crops of oats were grown not infrequently, and one case of two and one half tons of alfalfa per acre from the first cutting was reported from the Provincial Jail farm, just west of Coaldale.

That these figures are not exaggerated can easily be seen from the following records covering 11 years' available records from the Dominion Government Experimental station, seven miles west of Coaldale town, on the extreme westerly edge of the Coaldale irrigation district. The experimental station is conducted by W. H. Fairfield, an old Colorado irrigationist, who knows conditions in every irrigation system in the mountain States.



AT THE C. P. R. STATION FARM, SOLDIERS' COLONY,
COALDALE

COMPARATIVE RESULTS IN CROPS GROWN ON DRY LAND AND
IRRIGATED LAND AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NEAR
COALDALE, GIVING YIELDS PER ACRE.

	WHEAT (Marquis)		OATS (Banner)		BARLEY (Sweet Chevalier)		PEAS (All varieties)		POTATO (Irish Cobbler)	
	Dry Bu.	Irr. Bu.	Dry Bu.	Irr. Bu.	Dry Bu.	Irr. Bu.	Dry Bu.	Irr. Bu.	Dry Bu.	Irr. Bu.
1908	29	43	80	88	55	61	19	19	92	236
1909	31	40	56	77	44	69	19	19	159	605
1910	11	23	21	68	12	54	12	33	103	521
1911	Hailed		Hailed		Hailed		23	39	356	508
1912	28	50	77	145	41	77	31	62	296	501
1913	25	52	73	115	50	93	41	42	195	483
1914	24	54	49	113	25	90	19	52	400	495
1915	63	94	143	81	36	80	53	50	233	447
1916	48	71	118	157	64	79	46	37	475	530
1917	28	48	66	128	40	82	23	48	157	465
1918	14	62	24	104	17	91	16	48	93	505
Average 11 yrs.	30	53	70	108	43	78	27	41	237	487
Increase due to irr.	23 bush.		38 bush.		35 bush.		14 bush.		250 bush.	
Increase due to irr.	77 p.c.		54 p.c.		81 p.c.		51 p.c.		105 p.c.	

CAN RAISE WHEAT TOO.

Just a word more about 1919 crop production in the Coaldale Irrigation belt. A perusal of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's shipping records show that on the Lethbridge division, which in 1915, shipped 38,800,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, the Coaldale district in 1919 shipped over one-fourth of the wheat marketed in the entire division in the year. That is evidence of what irrigation does in a dry year in wheat raising, and does away with the fallacy of the oft-heard expression, "Oh, irrigated land is alright for raising hay and fodder, but when it comes to wheat raising, it isn't practical." Wheat raising is only a side-line, as it were, in the Coaldale irrigation belt, but it is a side-line that makes records too, just the same: as Coaldale makes records by being the greatest alfalfa shipping point in the whole Dominion of Canada.



JOHN HAMILTON IN THE GARDEN ON HIS COALDALE FARM. MR. HAMILTON WON THE SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE FOR THE BEST COLLECTION OF ROOTS AND VEGETABLES AT THE COALDALE FAIR IN 1919

Coaldale District---An Ideal Community.

THE COMMUNITY SIDE OF LIFE.

So much for what the Coaldale district will produce, even under present conditions which are far from intensive. But Coaldale has other appeals to the new settler. Money and crops are not the only things to be considered in these days, and Coaldale district does not neglect the community side of life, the side which makes life really worth living. Coaldale district is a long way from being closely populated as it is understood in the older farming sections of the continent; a long way from being so closely settled as the possible production of the district will make it within a very few years. But in spite of the lack of very close settlement, the Coaldale community is one of the outstanding instances of community spirit in Canada.

IRRIGATION MAKES IT POSSIBLE

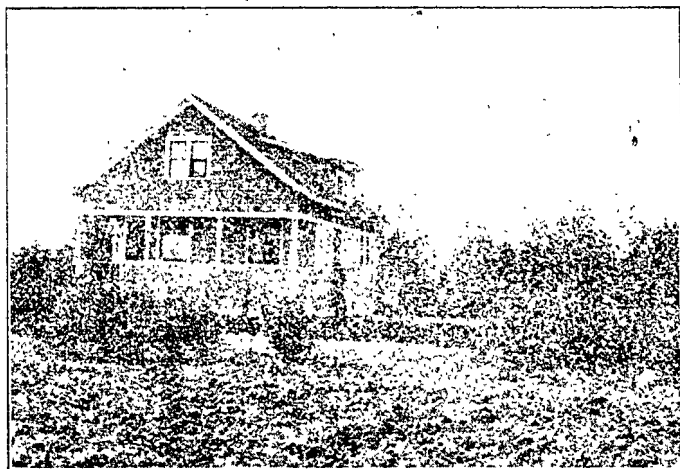
Coaldale community is an exceptionally successful Rural Community centre. Not only are the residents prospering, as a result of irrigation, in a way that encourages them to make Coaldale a community of homes but they are so co-operating in many ways to make Coaldale community a worth-while place in which to live. Irrigation provides the money to pay expenses and the water content of the fertile soil to aid in the growth of grain, grass, sleek stock and picturesque groves of tree to beautify the landscape and protect from the west wind. The fundamental secret of success is two-fold, irrigation and co-operation, with the still larger co-operation evidenced in consolidation. This consolidated co-operation is shown in the organization and successful operation of the Consolidated School and also in the organization of a consolidated community organization known as the Coaldale Central Community Council which consists of one delegate from each of the following community organizations and any other similar bodies that may come to exist in the community:

Coaldale Village Council.
Consolidated School Board.
The United Farmers of Alberta.
The Women's Institute.

The United Church.
The Order of the Eastern Star.
Coaldale Water Users Association.
The Athletic Club.
The Dancing Club.
High School Organizations.
Consolidated School Staff.
Coaldale Commercial Club.

In addition to the above mentioned delegates to the central council, the president and secretary-treasurer are elected by popular vote of the community.

The purpose of this central council is to co-operate in regulating the interests and activities of the community, in outlining a program for the year's community activities, by endeavoring to provide recreation such as reading room, billiard



FARM HOME OF GEORGE HEIGHES, A COALDALE PIONEER

room, smoking and chart room, a community gymnasium with training in community play, by discouraging any unsocial or harmful movements in the community, by encouraging the development of civic pride and the beautification of homes by planting of trees.

Reasons why Coaldale is Destined to Become an Important Point.

The day when this district will have a family on every 80 or 160 acres is not far distant. In the Coaldale Consolidated School District are about one hundred sections of land, nearly all under irrigation and cultivation. The average sized farm in the established irrigation districts of the Western States is 80-acres. If these one hundred sections were divided into 80 acre farms we would have eight families to the section or 800 families for our rural population in our present school district.

Twin Falls, Idaho, with a population of over 3,000, while dependent absolutely upon its farming activities, has a tributary area of less than half of the Coaldale irrigation district.

Greely, Fort Collins, Longmont, and Loveland, of Northern Colorado, with a combined population of over thirty thousand, have less irrigable land surrounding them than is included within an eight mile circle of Coaldale, and the towns mentioned above have no resources whatever except those created and maintained by the irrigated lands.

The crop survey in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, shows that with 60,626 acres of cultivated irrigated land there are located 1023 farmers, the average sized farm being 60 acres, the principal crops in alfalfa, grain, sugar beets and potatoes. This gives an idea of what the Coaldale district is capable of growing into.

It requires about 10,000 acres of irrigated land to maintain a sugar factory. Coaldale district has 100,000 acres.

Enough canning factories could be maintained in the Coaldale district to provide all of Western Canada with peas and other vegetables.

The potato growing industry is just being started on a commercial scale; in a few years hundreds of cars will be shipped out where only one is shipped out now. Potatoes do very well in this district. At the Dominion Experimental Station, seven miles from the town of Coaldale, the average yield for a period covering eleven years is 439 bushels per acre on the irrigated land.

Potato growing offers one of the greatest opportunities of the district. Potato starch factories invariably follow a potato growing district just as alfalfa meal mills follow a sugar factory.

A Green Spot in Nineteen-Nineteen.

There were several green spots in the drought district in 1919, and one of these was Coaldale. In a recent letter from W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lettbridge, he says:

"I would say that the numerous stacks of alfalfa in the Coaldale district are a sight good for sore eyes this summer. This is only the first cutting so that the number of stacks will be doubled, and in some cases trebled, before snow flies. In passing through that district recently I noticed several baling outfits at work. With alfalfa hay selling at \$36.00 a ton f.o.b. Coaldale the farmers on irrigated land are not doing too badly. There are in this irrigated area about eleven thousand acres of alfalfa and the first cutting averaged about two tons per acre, and as proof of the old saying, 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody good,' it was all put up without a drop of rain, and is ideal in quality as well as color. The second cutting which will be ready early in August, will in many cases be as heavy as the first cutting and some of the fore-handed farmers who started haying early will have a very good third cutting."



A PART OF THE LARGEST HERD OF PURE BRED HEREFORDS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA. JOHN McD. DAVIDSON'S COALDALE RANCH

A Little History of Coaldale

By the Founder of the Original Coaldale District,

HARRY A. SUGGITT.

As the past fifteen years of my life have been interwoven with the growth of the Coaldale District, I have been requested to write of the Coaldale of the past, also of the present and of my hopes for the future. There is quite a change from the treeless, houseless, fenceless, ditchless stretch of level prairie of 1904 to the present well-known and prosperous district of Coaldale. One could stand where the Coaldale of today is and look for miles and miles in any direction and not see anything but the virgin prairie and herds of cattle. We sold the land in 1904 and the ditches were built in that year. In 1906 the scene changed and the early settler began coming in. We had engaged all the steam tractors that could be found. At one time we had sixty horse breaking outfits from Stirling tearing up the sod and getting ready for development of the Pioneer Irrigation Project of Canada.

The present Coaldale district with its fields of green alfalfa, its waving fields of grain, well built and beautiful homes looks good. The future Coaldale will look better but to me the first impression I had of the virgin prairie with its miles and miles of waving grass will ever remain the most pleasing scene of all.

It is a great experience to have been there at the start, to take part in turning the first sod, to set the first fencepost, to build the first house and to dream of what the future will bring. And whatever the future will bring, it can never improve on the quality of the make up of the original Coaldale Colony. As one after another came in—S. Hjelmstad, George Heighes, Hal Pawson, Alfred Haley, Dan McArthur, Ben Pawson, John Davidson, Tom Dunham, Frank Knapp, Jerry Leffler, Sam Sidles, J. L. Shrum, A. L. Brown, Tim Brown, William Horeysett and the rest of them; they made the foundation for the most congenial, contented, best natured colony of folks that has ever gathered together under one roof, and, believe me, they all gathered under one roof, and that not a very large one, many times. Church service was held in our house in Coaldale for a number of years and everybody came to church. We were united in everything and the present spirit

of solidified community interest owes its existence, to that steadfast, loyal bunch of pioneers who cast their lot together for weal or for woe and who have gradually built up the Coaldale of today. And there will be many changes in the future and they will come fast. But it is going to take many changes before the impressions that were made upon the moral life of Coaldale by that first band of pioneers is effaced.

The development of the district as an Irrigation District, however, was slow as compared with the development of the Irrigation Districts of the Western States, where from forty to eighty acres for one man was the limit and the districts were thickly settled and development came rapidly, they had to irrigate or starve.



THE H. A. SUGGITT BUNGALOW AT COALDALE

At Coaldale we were always willing to irrigate alfalfa, but to irrigate wheat was too much like work, it was easier to take a chance on the rain. If the size of the farms had been limited to eighty-acre or quarter-section farms, and if they had been consistently irrigated from the start the district would have advanced more in five years than it has in fifteen. But the dry years of 1910, 1914, 1918 and 1919 have taught lessons that will not be forgotten and all realize that it is more profitable to farm a quarter section and farm it right than to try

to farm a whole section and not half farm it. And Coaldale in 1919, when the balance of Southern Alberta dried out, has demonstrated to the world that she is beginning to farm and farm right. A four million dollar crop for 1919 must clearly demonstrate that there is quite a little consistent farming in the Coaldale District. But the surface has only been scratched. it is going to take the new men who have been coming in from Idaho, Wyoming and California for the past two years and the men who are still coming to show what Coaldale is really capable of doing. The men who turned the sage brush of Twin Falls into the highest priced farm land on the continent, the men who from the desserts and sand dunes of Wyoming made a garden spot, are going to make of the Coaldale Irrigation District a Real Irrigation District which will surpass in every respect the ones they have left, and the next five years will have wrought greater changes and improvements than the past fifteen have done. And in five years Coaldale will be the center of the most productive and valuable one hundred thousand acres of land that there is in the whole northwest. And instead of being the peer of Alberta or Western Canada it will stand neck and neck, shoulder and shoulder, with the great Irrigation Districts of the American Continent.



SOME OF THE PRODUCTS OF J. McD. DAVIDSON'S COALDALE RANCH.



CAN WE RAISE GARDEN STUFF AT COALDALE?

The Village of Coaldale.

This pamphlet would not be complete without a short article about the Village of Coaldale. Coaldale as a town is in its infancy, it was incorporated as a Village in January, 1920. The Village councillors are: David King, Reeve; Edwin Johnson and John W. Caloren. The present Townsite of Coaldale was laid out by H. A. Suggitt a few years ago and a rapid growth of the newly formed Village is confidently expected.

Extensive improvements are promised for this year, such as cement sidewalks, a water system and lighting system.

The following business firms have erected substantial places for conducting business and are well established in the district:

General Store—R. J. Baldry.

Lumber Yards:—P. Lund and Sons; Citizens Lumber Company; Community Lumber Company.

Hardware Stores—P. Lund and Son; MacFarland Hardware Co.

Meat Markets—Leffler and Myers; Caloren and Caloren.

Implement Houses:—Roger C. Lund Co.; R. J. Baldry.

Pool Hall and Barber Shop:—H. A. Smith.

Harness and Saddlery:—David King.

Real Estate and Insurance:—The Suggitt Agency, Limited, Coaldale Realty Co.

Bank:—The Standard Bank of Canada.

Hay and Produce Dealers:—J. B. Shimek; Farm Products Limited; Saunders Hay & Grain Co.

Blacksmith:—Horn Brothers.

Garage:—Harry Proudely.

Elevators:—Ellison Milling and Elevator Co.; Randal, Gee and Mitchell.

Oil Tanks and Station:—Imperial Oil Company.

Nursery:—A. Mitchell Nursery Company (Frank Knapp, Lessee).

Laundry:—Lo Wing.

Restaurant and Rooming Houses:—Home Restaurant; Lee Wong.



TREES SHELTER THE GARDENS IN COALDALE DISTRICT

There are good openings for many lines of business at Coaldale at the present time, and the installation of a Sugar Factory, Alfalfa Mills, Potato Starch Factory and other industries which always follow in an established Irrigation District, will make Coaldale a real town and a good place in which to invest money and a good place in which to live.

Plans are under way now for bringing in Electric Light from Lethbridge and arrangements are now being made for purchasing an Alfalfa Mill equipment and it is expected to be installed in time to take care of the 1920 crop of alfalfa.

Without doubt there is no young city in the West with such glorious opportunities for progress and development as Coaldale now enjoys.

*THE CENTRE OF 100,000 ACRES OF
IRRIGATED LAND.*

Four million dollars worth of Farm Produce was raised in the District tributary to Coaldale in 1919.

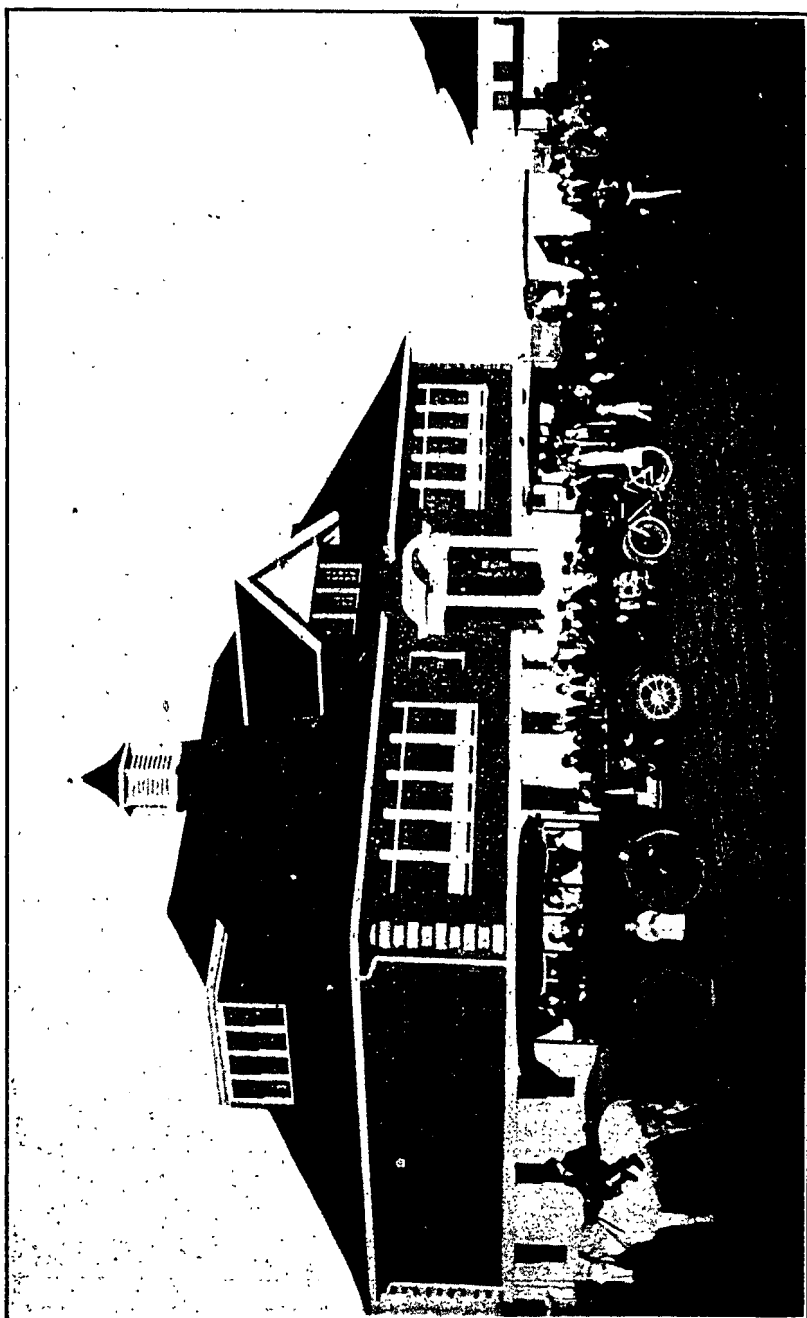
WATCH US IN 1920.

The School, the Church, and Community.

It used to be said "If you see a big building in Germany, it is a barracks; if you see a big building in England, it is a factory; but if you see a big building in Denmark, it is a school." The little Village of Coaldale, has one outstanding building, the Coaldale Consolidated School. It was the first Rural Consolidated School in Alberta, and was completed in 1917. Many neighboring districts thought Coaldale had taken leave of its senses, for with a school population of 35, a building costing \$20,000.00, with four class rooms and all modern conveniences, was erected. The School District takes in about 60,000 acres, and since its organization in 1916, the school enrolment has jumped from 35 to 160 and from one class-room to five and these are taxed to the limit for space.

The Provincial Department of Education makes no secret of its pleasure at the success of this Rural Consolidation, and has stated that Coaldale is regarded as the most successful school of its type in the province. Schools are not always a unifying influence in a community. Many communities began a process of social disintegration through school disputes. In this respect, however, Coaldale School ranks high. The school makes the community. The man who has caught the Coaldale spirit becomes enthusiastic when school matters are mentioned, and the first objection to school taxes has yet to be heard at a school meeting.

Coaldale believes in rural education, consequently the school operates the full term, just the same as any city; the school handles all grades from primary to Grade XII; the school van brings high school privileges to the farmers front door, and from the Coaldale school students may go direct to the Provincial University. Furthermore, the teachers are paid generous salaries, as is proper when the importance of their work is considered. Teachers are encouraged to remain as a permanent staff. Who does not recall the hit and miss rural school of the past with a new teacher every six months? Children need continuity in their training and the congenial atmosphere and generous salaries paid by the Coaldale school are designed to achieve that end.



THE COALDALE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Recent years has seen a new word take its place in our language. That word is "Teacherage." We have heard of a Parsonage, but what is a "Teacherage"? Coaldale would show you a neat commodious cottage in the school grounds lit by electricity and furnace heated. In that home there lives Mr. A. J. Law, B. A., the principal of the school. His home is the "Teacherage" and is provided rent free by the School Board. The large rooms upstairs are occupied by the single lady teachers, and at a stroke, the question of "boarding the teacher" has been solved. Who would go back to the days of "boarding round"? What an inspiration it is to the rural teacher to be one of a staff of five which staff by comradeship and social contact help to solve the ever present problem of social life.

The school grounds are planted with trees and shrubs and special provision is made for school gardens so that the children may link their theories with natural practice. The recreation grounds are fitted with swings and other equipment so that young and old may learn to relax and co-operate in education through play. The teaching staff sacrifice much in time and convenience in their efforts to teach team work to the highly individualistic rural children.

But in all this effort to train body and mind, both by a good curriculum, efficient teachers, and inspiring environment, it is not forgotten that such things as cold and hunger may be felt. In connection with the domestic science course a very successful series of hot school lunches has been worked out. The pupils eat their lunch in a specially equipped dining room under the supervision of the teachers, and their cold lunches are supplemented by soup or cocoa as circumstances permit. This policy solves in a very final manner the dinner hour problem, which becomes acute when 80 per cent. of the school enrolment must eat lunch on the school premises.

And just in case any skeptic should read these lines, let us invite you to the Annual School Fair held in Coaldale School every fall. There you will see that the children can draw, write and spell, you will hear them sing and speak, but the great and imposing array of garden and field produce will show you that this education is rural in emphasis, and it ever and always points to the farm. You will see that the girls are able to cook and sew, and do canning, and you will also see

the boys shrewdly size up the good points of a horse or a steer, for they are to be the pure bred cattlemen of the next decade.

There is only one name that really fits the school, "The Coaldale Citizen Factory." It requires inspiration, however, as well as education to make a citizen, and this has not been overlooked in the school equipment. You could hunt high and low in Coaldale and not find a church building. Remem-



LOOKS LIKE MISSOURI, BUT PHOTO WAS TAKEN AT
COALDALE

ber that of the finest city that was ever described it was said: "And I saw no temple therein." Coaldale is in that class—but don't confuse a church building with a church and its influence. The Coaldale United Church meets in the School Assembly Hall, and the Sunday school uses the class rooms for the various classes. Church socials enjoy banquets and refreshments in the school dining room. The church provides the inspiration

to add to the education. If you ask the minister to what sect your neighbor belongs, it is probable that he won't be able to tell you—for although the Canadian Methodist church provides the minister for the local church and gives a general oversight, the local organization is genuinely United and is really a Community Church. The parsonage is just across the road from the Teacherage—where it ought to be. Although the church owns a building which it could use as a church, that



MUSK MELONS WILL SOON BE ONE OF COALDALE'S
STAPLE CROPS

building is used as a school—so that the circle of friendly co-operation is completed.

If the church promotes any meeting the people regard it as a community meeting, if the community promotes a lecture course, the church regards it as a church affair—because these two are one. The Consolidated School indeed provides the very finest church plant that could be desired. The auditorium seating 250 people is seated with tip up chairs, a drop curtain

acts jointly for plays, or for stereoptican or moving pictures. Electric light and a piano complete the equipment which most rural churches would covet. Services are held twice per Sunday. At 11 a.m. a consolidated service is held at which full use is made of the class rooms for the half hour's study of the graded Sunday School lessons, after which the congregation reassembles for the sermon. In the evening a song service is conducted at 7.30 and at 8 the regular service. A monthly



NOTE THE TOMATOES AND PUMPKINS.
CAN YOU BEAT THEM?

stereoptican lecture is given by the pastor on a wide range of subjects which prove popular and inspiring. These organized classes of the Sunday School meet at their own time during the week and demonstrate the real value of this community building by using class rooms for their study groups, the gymnasium for their team and group games and the dining room for refreshments.

The church links the community up with the wider sphere of world service and points onward to the new day of demo-

eracy. As you sit in your place in the congregation your eyes fall upon a shield upon which are three maple leaves. These bear the names of three men who fought for Canada, the Empire and freedom, and now lie "In Flanders Fields." These are Coaldale's hero-names never to be forgotten. They remind you of names like Ypres, Vimy Ridge and Passchendale, where Canadian valor brought victory though terrible sacrifice.



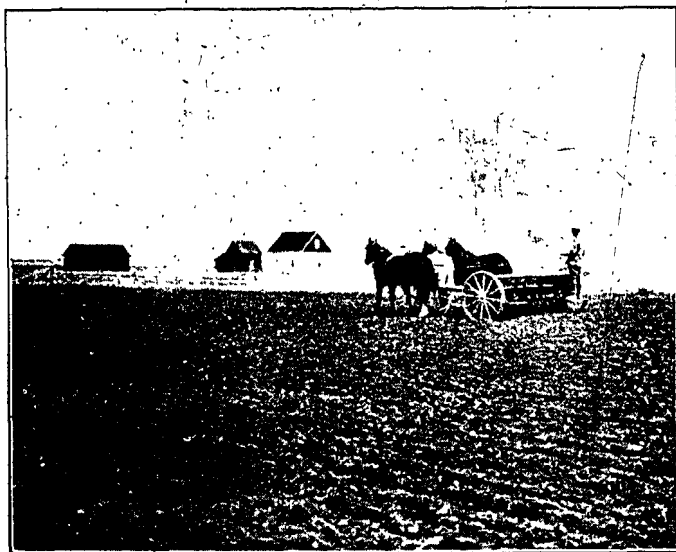
EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES IN THE HAMILTON GARDEN

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was presented with some of these on his visit in October.

The joint and co-operative action of the school and church makes the school building the community centre. All local community organizations make the school their headquarters, and many a Canadian soldier thanked the Coaldale Red Cross for garments sewed and knitted at meetings held weekly in the Assembly Hall.

The Fall Chautauqua presents its programme in the auditorium. A winter Lyceum course is also made possible through this excellent equipment.

Coaldale school is unique in making a still further venture and installing a thoroughly up-to-date moving picture machine. Co-operating with church and other community organizations of young people excellent programmes are made available. A regular exchange of films is secured from the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, and once more the school has solved a problem. The community indeed owns,

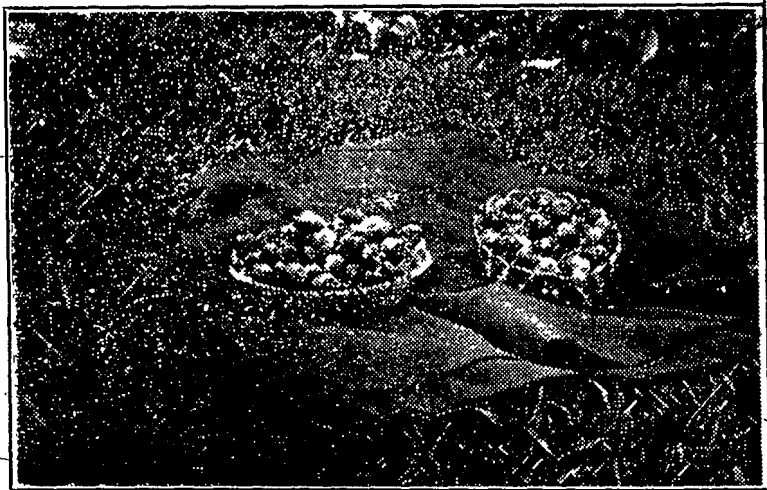


SCENE ON ONE OF THE VETERANS' FARMS AT COALDALE

controls, censors and operates its own moving picture shows. This equipment provides opportunity for local talent to be developed. Parents do not send their children to the show to get rid of them but come with them to hear them play, recite and sing.

But as to the future the Coaldale idea is growing. The school is developing the clubalized community point of view. The logical extension of the Community Life centralized in the school, is that all the social life of the people, in so far as it has any public significance, will be endorsed, promoted, and inspired by a central community organization. Leaders in Coal

dale community life see visions and dream dreams of bigger and more comprehensive plans for giving reality to community ideals. Pictures rise in their minds of a central community building, built and maintained by the co-operating community organizations. The functions of such a building would be to serve, as library, recreation hall and gymnasium, so that full opportunity for the best social expression may be obtained, free from the degenerating influences that too often play upon men's social life.



SAMPLE OF STRAWBERRIES, WHICH GROW SPLENDIDLY
AT COALDALE

It begins to dawn on men's minds indeed, that, just as it has long been admitted, that every progressive civilized community, supports a minister to guide and inspire the moral and religious life; and pays a teacher to train and develop the mental life; so the time is at hand when a social engineer will be named in a similar manner to oversee and organize the social life.

These are the school, church and community ideals that are forming and taking shape under the shadow of the greatest institution of the Coaldale District—The Consolidated School.

Sugar Beet Raising.

Extracts from a paper read at the Western Canada Irrigation Association Meeting by John F. Sweeting, Industrial Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, July 26th, 1916.

"My address is 'The Possibilities of Sugar Beet Growing in Alberta.' Sugar beet growing under irrigation on a commercial scale in Southern Alberta covering a period of more than fourteen years has demonstrated that there can be no doubt as to the successful cultivation of this crop. Beet



SUGAR BEETS THRIVE HERE AS WELL AS IN ANY PART
OF WESTERN AMERICA

growing has been proven both as to tonnage and sugar content, and it now remains only a question of capital and labor to extend production up to market requirements. As long ago as 1905 evidence was given by a committee appointed by the Dominion Government by a representative of the Sugar Company to the effect that the Sugar Company had demonstrated that the best sugar industry under proper conditions could be

developed to an enormous extent in Southern Alberta, and that the general conditions as to growth, etc., compared favorably with Utah and Idaho."

Tests made at the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge by Mr. Fairfield in growing beets under irrigation, and Mr. Frank T. Shutt, in the analysis of the beets raised, show a comparatively higher production in tonnage and sugar content than the general average production in the United States beet growing States.

Tests made at Lethbridge show an average of $16\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, with an average sugar content of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a co-efficiency of purity of 88. Comparing these with the average of a three year's test in the Western States we find as follows:

California	Tonnage 9.3 tons	Sugar contents 18.6
Colorado	Tonnage 41. tons	Sugar contents 15.5
Idaho	Tonnage 10. tons	Sugar contents 16.
Utah	Tonnage 12.5 tons	Sugar contents 15.5

Or, to sum it up, for the four states mentioned an average yield of 10.7 tons per acre with an average sugar content of 16.4% as against a tonnage raised at the Lethbridge Farm of $16\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre with a sugar content of 16.4%.

On the question of kind and suitability of soils, it is safe to say that any soil that will produce grain and root crops successfully will produce satisfactory sugar beets.

A mill with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day of sugar beets operating 90 days requires 90,000 tons of sugar beets, or taking an average of 10 tons per acre would mean that 9,000 acres would be as a minimum of the mill. Some 2,500 pounds of sugar is produced on an average from an acre of beets, so 9,000 acres would produce 22,000,000 pounds of sugar. The consumption of sugar in 1915 in the four western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba was 168,000,000 pounds, so that it would require four sugar mills of 1,000 tons per day, or 36,000 acres of beets at ten tons per acre to supply the requirement of the Western Provinces in 1915, taking an average of twenty acres to each farmer, would require 1800 beet farmers. It is easy to calculate to what extent this industry can be developed in irrigated districts under proper control, and get an idea what the fostering of beet growing and sugar production may mean to the West in years to come."

The Song of the Lazy Farmer.

It doesn't rain a lot out here, they get a dew most every year; on leap year, if it ain't too dry, they have a few clouds in the sky; and once, they say, before the war, they had a rain that lasted for four hours perhaps a little more, they say that it was some downpour!

The soil out here is mighty rich, they water it from out a ditch, the plan looks mighty good to me, if I was home again, by gee, and rains were coming pretty late, I'd just start out



TYPICAL LAWN SCENE AT COALDALE

and irrigate. Suppose your corn is getting dry and not a cloud is in the sky; you get some water from the crick and put it on six inches thick. You never need to pray for rain, you just go out and tap the main, or else you tell the hired hand to turn the water on your land. You water all the grass and grain and then just shut it off again! There's disadvantage to it too; you've always got some work to do, you never have a rainy day, when you can sleep upon the hay, or sit around in someone's barn and listen to him spin a yarn, or take your pole and bait and fish, and catch a perch or two and wish that this here rainy spell would last until the fishin' season's past. I think there'd be a lot more joy, a-farmin' back in Illinois!

Some Experiences and Impressions of Settlers in the Coaldale District.

Coaldale, Alberta,
Jan. 17, 1920.

Secretary of Coaldale Commercial Club,
Coaldale, Alta.

DEAR SIR:—I have been requested to write you and express my opinion in regards to mixed farming and stock raising at Coaldale, Alberta, as compared with Idaho and Utah. Coaldale and Southern Alberta have many advantages over any place that I have lived in for producing live stock. One big feature, the soil is rich, and produces an abundance of grass instead of sage brush, and when fall comes it seems to have cured itself. For winter grazing it can not be beat. I have a bunch of cattle grazing out now which are doing fine, and have not been fed. I have also a bunch of cattle here at Coaldale which I am feeding all the alfalfa hay they will eat and the cattle that are grazing out are doing nearly as well as those I am feeding. And as a country for diversified farming and to produce cattle on a farm, there is no better irrigated project in the northwest than Coaldale. For the following reasons: First—It is easy to get a perfect stand of tame grasses, on account of the soil being very rich. Second—The soil is naturally adapted to retain its moisture. Third—The long summer days we have here in the summer time cause an enormous growth of vegetation. Fourth—This soil will produce a tremendous crop such as beets, carrots and other roots, and is second to none in producing alfalfa. And as the baby beef is the favorite on the market, it would be a great success.

A year ago I sent to Burley, Idaho, for enough tame pasture grasses to sow about fifteen acres, such as Kentucky Blue, Orchard Grass, Brome and other mixtures, and it is the first time that I have been able to get a perfect stand, and I have tried several times before I came here. The only thing that I would say against the project of Coaldale is, the Company has allowed the people to buy and to hold too much land which has caused poorer farming methods than existed in the irrigation projects in which I have previously lived, but I believe it will naturally solve itself as the land advances in price, as there has already been a great change, both in farming and land values during the two years I have been here. A great many Irrigation farmers have come into the district in the past two years from Wyoming and Idaho and as these men have had to farm good in order to grow any crops at all they are all doing very well here and are going to make a great difference in the district. Two years ago I bought my land for seventy-five dollars an acre, and now it is worth a hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

Respectfully yours,

M. L. HOLTMAN.

Coaldale, Alberta, Jan. 20th, 1920.

Mr. H. A. Suggitt,
Secretary-Treasurer Coaldale Commercial Club,
Coaldale, Alberta.

DEAR SIR:—As per your verbal request this evening, I will here-with attempt to give a few of my impressions and experiences since coming to Coaldale three years ago and engaging in irrigated farming here.

First I will state that I was born and raised on a farm in Texas, and in making my way to Canada spent several years in Wyoming



S. B. CLINE'S COALDALE RESIDENCE.

and Oregon, and while it is true that I was not engaged in irrigated farming in the last two named states, being in the employ of the U. P. R. R. accounting department, I was in both instances located in irrigated districts, and as we were straining every nerve to save enough to make a farm start of our own I was a close student of irrigation as practiced in these two states, but by the time the nest egg had made a little headway we decided to come to the Coaldale district as land was advancing too fast for us in the States. (By land I mean irrigated land, as we had no desire to try any dry land gambling, having noticed that those who tried their luck on the dry farming scale on the Rocky Mountain slope from the Gulf of Mexico to Sunny Southern Alberta sometimes made a killing but more often didn't.)

We landed in Coaldale in the spring of 1917 (J. A. Wells and myself farming together the first two years). The spring of 17 you will remember was just after Southern Alberta had passed through two bumper crop years, sometimes when we were busy making ditches, levelling land, etc., some dry farmers would come around and want to know what we were going to all this trouble for as it was going to rain in a short while, and then they would ask what we paid for our irrigated land and when told would look at one another in a pitying way, while a few would tell us downright that we were fools as we could buy dry land across the river for half as much and would make just as much. Sufficient to state here that we have not been bothered by these farmers the past year.

We have done better financially each year since being here, this, in spite of the fact that each year has been dryer than the year before. The past year I had 38 acres in Blue Joint, which produced 90 tons of hay, sold same for \$38 F.O.B. cars, Coaldale: 52 acres in wheat, made 24 bushels; 5 acres in oats, 80 bushels to the acre; all told the 95 acres in actual crop would have brought me about \$6,000, but kept about \$1,000 worth of seed wheat, oats and hay, having about 60 head of stock to winter.

Personally I believe this land is the equivalent of any I have ever seen, when it comes to producing money making crops, and I firmly believe that this district is just in its infancy as compared to what it will do in the future. In the irrigated districts of Greeley, Colo., Twin Falls, Idaho; Pendleton, Oregon, and Walla Walla, Wash., before the land was in a state to plow, there was the sage brush or rocks to be removed, sometimes both, while here all you have to do is turn over the virgin soil, or if too lazy to do that, turn water on the grass as the prairie is and raise hay.

What this country needs most is to have smaller farms, and when the time comes that Coaldale is surrounded by 40 and 80 acre farms instead of quarter sections and sections, then Coaldale will make Lethbridge a worthy rival, for then each farmer will have so much grain land, so much hay land and so much in spuds, roots, etc. Also I know from experience that Alfalfa seed will grow here and also mature and the same is true with clover seed.

Being somewhat of a newcomer I hardly feel able to give advice to prospective settlers, but wish to state that it has been my experience so far, that it pays to start watering as early as you can, which is when the water comes down, and when it starts to rain as it does sometimes keep watering and be sure to have your ditches large enough to take care of your neighbor's water above when he shuts off or starts to drizzle as he will do. So in conclusion with my wife playing (Home, Sweet Home) on the piano and the kiddies calling for their nighties, I will say, Rah, Rah for Coaldale and the future before it.

Yours truly,

E. H. WALKER.



GOOSEBERRIES GROWN AT COALDALE. NOTE THE SIZE

Coaldale, Alta., Canada,
May 1st, 1919

Mr. H. A. Suggitt,
Sect. Chamber of Commerce,
City.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter asking me to give my experience farming irrigated land in the Coaldale district and how this irrigation project compares with the Shoshone project of Wyoming, where I farmed for seven years I wish to say that I am very much pleased with the Coaldale district and think that it has a great future before it.

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As for the comparison of the two places I would say that from a financial standpoint there is no comparison to be made.

Land on the Shoshone project is selling from \$150.00 to \$350.00 per acre. While much better land can be bought here for one-third the money.

We can raise anything here that can be grown there and with the same kind of farming can double their yield on many things. Grains of all kind yield much more per acre with one-third the irrigation. My alfalfa this year was better than I ever raised there. The root crops yield better here and especially potatoes.

I have never seen soil better adapted to irrigation. One can run water as far as he cares to with no fear of washing the soil.

The black chocolate loam with clay subsoil makes an ideal combination for retaining moisture.

I saw a field that was irrigated in the fall of 1917 and seeded to wheat in the spring of 1918 and without any more irrigation and a very small amount of rainfall make 38 bushels per acre.

I seeded some barley on the 17th of June on land that I had watered before seeding which threshed 48½ bushels of No. 1 Barley. The land was never irrigated after seeding and we had less than two inches of rain during the growing season.

The markets can't be beat. My wheat netted me \$2.02 at the elevator. Alfalfa hay \$28.00 to \$30.00 per ton, F.O.B. cars at Coaldale. Hogs 21½ cents on the cars at Coaldale at this date. Potatoes sold here at \$1.80 per cwt., at digging time.

Another point of interest is the fact that on the Shoshone project and many other irrigated projects in the Western States, is that after they have been watered for a short time the land begins to seep. Water comes to the surface of the ground, bringing alkali and other salts in such quantities that it kills any vegetation that it comes in contact with.

This land is sometimes reclaimed by drainage. The cost of which often exceeds the original cost of the irrigation water.

We have no seepage in the Coaldale district. I have noticed on some of the larger farms where they water the native sod for pasture that they let the water run in the same place for more than a week without changing it, and if that kind of irrigation has not caused seepage, I am sure we will never have cause to drain our lands.

Trusting that this letter will be of help to you in your work of interesting more settlers to come and see our country.

I am, very truly yours,

G. H. HUTTS.



RESIDENCE AT MITCHELL NURSERIES, COALDALE

Coaldale, Alberta, Jan. 24th, 1920.

H. A. Suggitt, Secretary,
Coaldale Commercial Club.

You have asked me to state my experiences since coming to Sunny Southern Alberta, and I am pleased to do so.

My interest in Alberta began when I read through the papers, during the time when the whole world was at war and clamoring for wheat, how the Canadian farmers rose to the occasion and averted a famine. So I decided to see Alberta and find out for myself if the stories about the big crops had been true. In March of 1917, I left our home in California with two of my children, leaving the balance of the family to follow later if I decided to locate in the new country. After a pleasant trip through the Rockies we arrived in Lethbridge on March 19th and I was shown over the Coaldale District by Mr. W. A. Dilley, the agent for the C. P. R. I thought enough of the country on my first visit to purchase 600 acres of irrigated land and I have never had cause but to be thankful that I did. With the aid of my son and a small tractor we broke up 100 acres of prairie sod the spring we arrived, and sowed it to flax and also irrigated some of the raw prairie for hay. We threshed 900 bushels of flax which I sold for \$4 a bushel and I sold 20 ton of blue joint hay (the prairie grass) at \$32 a ton and had enough hay left to carry me through the winter and feed the stock for the next year, also raised enough potatoes and garden stuff to last through the winter and furnish seed for the next year. In 1918 I raised 700 bushels of potatoes and had a very fair crop of wheat on breaking, and sold 60 ton of blue joint at \$32 a ton besides having enough hay to carry my own stock over the year.

Page Forty-five

In 1919 I had 130 acres in wheat that raised 3900 bushels, and raised 200 ton of blue joint hay from 100 acres of irrigated prairie, which sold for \$35 a ton. Also had a very fine garden and about 20 ton of potatoes.

I live five miles north of Coaldale, which is getting to be a lively town, my children attend the Coaldale Consolidated School, and are taken back and forth in vans, and have the best of teachers and a modern school in every respect. The Coaldale people to our way of thinking are "the best in the land."

Alberta is a great country, and the Coaldale District is the best in Alberta, there is a great demand for Canadian wheat and this demand is bound to continue. This wheat will always be in demand on the world's market.

I would like to add to this letter that my horses and cattle have been running out all winter without any feed except what they can pick up on the stubble fields and straw stacks and they are as fat as though they had been grain fed. We find the climate here very agreeable, it is not so cold as in the middle states during the winter months. I am very glad that I came to Alberta and to the Coaldale District, and it would take a very fancy price to get me to leave this land of "Golden Grain and Sunshine."

(Signed)

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT E. KRAMER.

103 8th Avenue E.,

Twin Falls, Idaho.

February 28, 1911.

Mr. H. A. Suggett,

Sec. Coaldale Community Club,

Coaldale, Alberta.

DEAR SIR:--Received your favor of the 19th inst. I think that forming a Commercial Club will be a very good idea for your district. I don't recollect what I mentioned in regard to your land in my last letter to you.

But I wish to say I am fully convinced it is stronger land naturally than our land on the Twin Falls tract, and that it will grow fully as much grain, roots and peas, as land here when properly farmed, which I don't think is carried out in your section by all farmers.

I think some parties in your section try to farm more acreage than they can properly care for, and when you compare the price of your land with land here we must conclude your land is cheap, as land is selling here from \$250.00 to \$450.00 an acre.

Four hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre was recently turned down by a party who owns 80 acres, four and a half miles from Twin Falls. Another party living two miles from Kimberley has just turned down an offer of \$400.00 an acre for 80 acres. These two farms are choice 80 acre farms with good buildings, but the land is hardly as good, or not better anyhow, than your land.

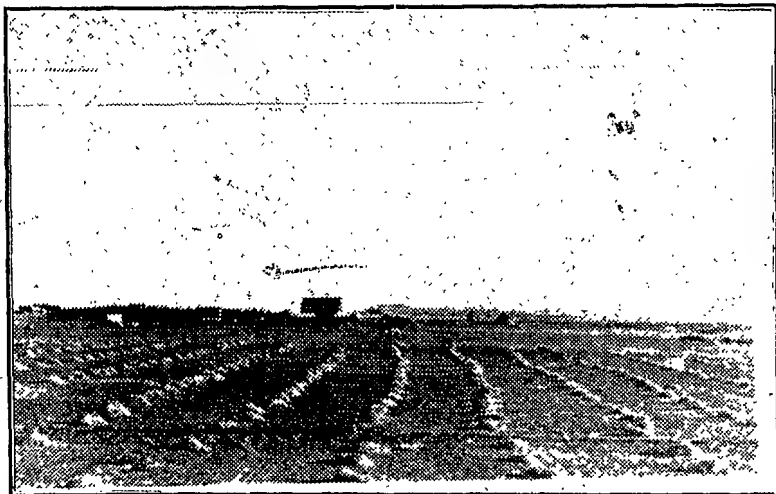
Yours truly,

THOMAS RICHARD

Coaldale, Alberta, February 28th, 1920.

Mr. H. A. Suggitt,
Sec'y Coaldale Commercial Club,
Coaldale, Alberta.

In reply to your request to state my views of this country I will try to give some idea of my experiences here after having farmed one season, and will try to give my opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of the Coaldale Irrigated District as compared with conditions in the Shoshone Project in Wyoming where I have farmed for nine years previous to coming to Coaldale.



ALFALFA HARVEST ON J. D. McARTHUR'S FARM,
COALDALE

The soil here is very good as I raised thirty-seven bushels per acre in 1919 on a fifty-five acre field which had raised wheat continuously for eight years without ever having been in alfalfa. Alfalfa is one of our best crops here, the soil seems to be well adapted to its growth as we do not have to inoculate or do any special fertilizing to secure a good stand as they do in some other sections of the country. A good stand will produce three to four tons per acre in two cuttings if given one good irrigation for each cutting.

Timothy is a good crop here and works in well on an irrigated farm as it is harvested in July between the first and second cuttings of alfalfa, it is easy to irrigate and there is always a good market for it. My timothy in 1919 netted me \$41.00 per acre on a 110 acre

field. I received \$33.00 per ton for number one and \$29.50 per ton for number two, bucked to the baler, the buyer doing the baling and the hauling.

My yield in 1919 for wheat from 135 acres was 4,050 bushels, or an average of 30 bushels per acre, my alfalfa produced 125 tons and sold for \$25.00 per ton in the stack. I sold 152 tons of timothy at \$33.00 and \$29.50 per ton.

We have some conditions here that are not quite so favorable as in the Powell country. I believe we have more wind here, while it does no damage it is disagreeable at times and will blow for two or three days at a time. We have more weed pests to fight than at Powell, caused mainly by raising wheat continuously on the land for six or eight years, but the fields are being cleaned up by including alfalfa in the crop rotation. The distribution of water has been unsatisfactory, caused mostly by the ditch riders having too much territory to cover; we have now formed a Legal Water Users' Association which will overcome this difficulty and by the employment of more ditch riders we will be able to control the distribution of water. There are a great many advantages here that more than make up for the disagreeable features mentioned; our winter here has been no more severe than at Powell according to the reports we receive from there. Our growing season in 1919 was much longer than at Powell. Our soil does not require building up by alfalfa or other fertilizer although the yields are heavier on alfalfa sod than on the prairie. The soil takes the water readily and none is wasted below as there is a clay subsoil and no rocks or gravel. In 1919 I irrigated my hay crop twice and grain once with the exception of about twenty-five acres of wheat which I watered the second time, but I could see no difference in the yield of that field and the balance which I irrigated but once.

I did all of the irrigating alone for my 1919 crop which consisted of 375 acres and which is about three times the acreage I was ever able to irrigate at Powell.

Farm machinery, labor, and all operating expenses are no higher here than at Powell. I think that our principal advantage over the Powell country is the fact that one man can handle so much more land here than at Powell and can raise just as much per acre as we ever did at Powell.

Yours truly,

(Signed) LOUIS CLINE.

Coaldale, Alberta.

We left Texas in October, 1911, and came to Green River Basin in Wyoming, in the irrigated district, stayed there four years, then went to the famous Twin Falls tract, Southern Idaho, and in January, 1917, my brother-in-law and myself bought a half section of land from the C.P.R. in the Coaldale irrigated district, Southern Alberta. In 1917 and 1918 we farmed together. We reached here with very little

except lots of grit and a determination to win a home from the prairies. The first year was a hard one as is usual with strangers in a strange land. We worried through though some way and that fall we sold \$4,400 worth of stuff besides keeping sufficient seed, feed, etc. for the next year. In 1918 we just about doubled what we did the first year: then in 1919 I farmed my 160 alone, and sold \$5,850 and kept about 70 tons of hay and 200 bushels of oats.

I don't think you could beat the Coaldale district as the land is new and we are not bothered with sage brush, rocks, or seepage. We can raise all the main money-making crops, and for the man who is willing to work he will find good opportunities and some of the best of neighbors awaiting him in the *best irrigated district in which I have ever lived.*

I will also say that this land will produce more than the land where I was in Wyoming, and just as much as the Twin Falls land, but one drawback that time will overcome is most farmers are trying to handle entirely too much.

Yours truly,
J. A. WELLS,

Coaldale, Alta., January 21st, 1920.

H. A. Suggitt, Esq.,

Secretary Coaldale Commercial Club,

DEAR SIR.—You have asked me to give my opinion of the Coaldale Irrigation District from a newcomers standpoint, as compared with the Twin Falls project in Idaho. I have now completed my second year of farming in your district and the longer I stay the better I like it, and the more it appeals to me. I have farmed in this district during the two driest years that the country has seen for a great many years and have raised good crops both years. As compared with the Twin Falls country, I firmly believe that this land will produce just as much wheat per acre, nearly as much alfalfa and as much White Clover and Alsike Seed, and I am convinced that we can raise Alfalfa seed more successfully here than in Idaho. I have farmed in the Twin Falls District for a number of years and I have never raised as many potatoes per acre as I have raised here, and the same is true of all garden stuff. I raised tomatoes here this year that made a half bushel (measured) to the vine of ripe, juicy tomatoes. I raised some very good crops of Navy beans and am satisfied that they would produce from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre if raised on a commercial scale. A neighbor of mine last year raised 34 bushels of wheat to the acre on some plowed alfalfa ground, and the same ground produced 57 bushels of number one alfalfa seed. This seed is worth 50 cents a pound, so it made a very paying crop. I have never seen alfalfa pods so thick nor so full.

I believe this district has just as good a future before it as any of the Irrigation Projects in Idaho, and as soon as the farms are cut down to smaller farms there is no reason why the land will not be as high in price. The one great feature that appeals to me is the ease

with which crops can be grown here, if we did no more work on the Idaho land and used no more water the returns would be absolutely nothing. I raised thirty bushels of wheat to the acre this year on ground that had not been irrigated since the Fall of 1918, this would have been impossible in any other irrigation project that I have ever been in. One man here can handle from two to three times as much land as he can in Idaho and get just as much per acre.

All that we need to make this district as rich as Twin Falls district is smaller farms and more people, and at ~~the~~ ^{which} they are coming in, that time is not far distant.

Yours truly,

T. P. BOWLBY.

P. S.—My brother-in-law, Claude Fergus, and myself had in a section of grain, nearly all in wheat last year, and we did all of the irrigating and work on it ourselves except the harvesting. We had a very good crop, and this land was new prairie soil, and had not been leveled or prepared for irrigation.

January 23, 1920.

Mr. H. A. Suggitt,
Coaldale, Alta.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request to give you my experiences in farming on irrigated tracts, will say I was raised in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, which was called the Egypt of America, and I spent nine years on the Twin Falls tract, and I feel that the opportunities are better here than on either of those tracts or any other place I have ever lived.

When I first went to the Twin Falls country, land around Buhl was selling from \$75 to \$150 per acre, the same land today is selling from \$350.00 to \$500.00 per acre. I don't want to go on record as saying that Coaldale land will go to \$500.00 per acre, but I do think that within five years it will be hovering around the \$300.00 mark.

I believe that Coaldale will be at its best when the farms are cut up into 40 and 80 acre tracts, and intensified farming is adopted. I look for a great future in the dairy business. From the corn shown at the Coaldale Fair I am sure the ensilage question would be easily handled. In the early stages of the Twin Falls tract people were just as pessimistic about corn raising as they are here, but there is a great deal of corn raised there now, especially for ensilage. The dairy has been one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of the Twin Falls tract and so it will be on the Coaldale tract.

The Coaldale district has better markets and better railroad facilities than the Twin Falls tract, it being on a branch road, therefore this tract has a great advantage in getting produce to market.

I have attended county fairs in several states and never saw a better display of vegetables than was shown at the Coaldale Fair.

I believe that the Coaldale tract is the best place on the North American continent for a man to farm. I have only one regret, and that is that I didn't come ten years ago.

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. THOMPSON.

January 10, 1920.

Secretary Commercial Club,
Coaldale, Alta.

I came to Coaldale in March of 1917, from Buhl, Idaho, having purchased a half section of irrigated land four and one-half miles north west of Coaldale.

I had only a small acreage in crop in 1917 as I was not able to get the land broken. Broke up 120 acres during 1917 with my own horses and cropped this in 1918, besides having seeded one hundred and twenty acres to timothy. I had 120 acres in wheat in 1918 which raised me 3,000 bushels which I sold for \$2.02 per bushel at Coaldale, and 20 acres in oats on land broken in 1918, which raised fifty bushels to the acre.

I consider this crop very good to be raised on new land which had not been levelled or prepared for irrigation. It would not have been feasible to have gone on the raw land in the district I left in Idaho and have raised a crop with such little work.

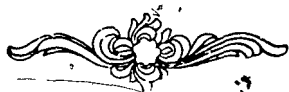
The soil in the Coaldale district is the best adapted for the raising of sugar beets and potatoes that I have ever had any experience with. I have been in the Gurley district for eight years and in the Twin Falls country four years and have had considerable experience during that time with beets and potatoes, but I have raised finer potatoes since I came here than I have ever seen grown. Last year I levelled out the dirt that came out of my cellar and planted it with potatoes and the potatoes yielded as good as I have ever raised on specially prepared ground.

I put in the crop last year and harvested it all alone except hiring a man for two days during stoeking, so have had very light expenses.

In 1919 my wheat averaged nearly thirty bushels of wheat to the acre—in the driest year the country has ever known.

Will say that I am very well pleased with the district and consider the prospects to be good. I am making more money here than I ever did on \$200 and \$300 land where I came from.

W. A. BOZARTH.





GALT GARDENS, LETHBRIDGE

LETHBRIDGE'S BEAUTY SPOT IN CENTRE OF CITY

A Live City only Ten Miles Away.

(By G. R. MARNOCHE, *President Lethbridge Board of Trade and Chairman Irrigation Development Association.*)

The plan that the Lethbridge Board of Trade has been working on for years is *to link the country with the city*. Nothing pleased the members so much as to hear the other day that one of the recently arrived farmers in the Coaldale district had remarked to one of our merchants that "one of the things that had induced him to come here was that he would be close to a real live city." And he was sound in his reasoning.

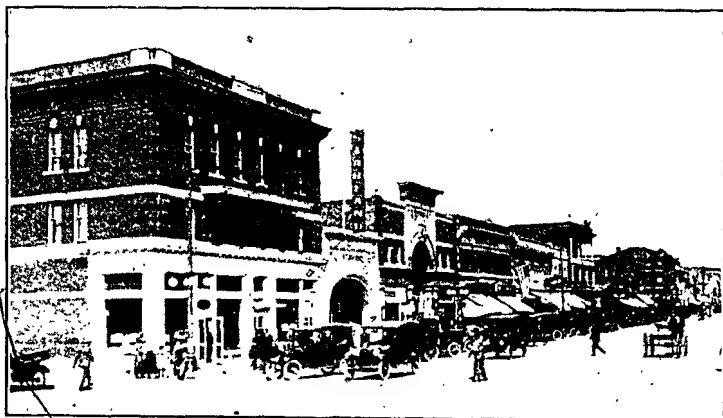
Whether, when he spoke, he knew of all the advantages that Lethbridge offers to the farmers surrounding the city may be doubted; but, in any case, he evidently had seen enough to satisfy him. To be able to buy and to sell freely, and to finance on good and safe lines—these things appeal to any farmer. There are ample facilities for all of these in Lethbridge. The banking facilities in Lethbridge give free access to the benefits of sound banking under the excellent Canadian banking system; each individual bank manager in Lethbridge is well versed in all that pertains to a farmer's needs; and very sound advice may be got out of the stores of their experience. There are branches of eight Canadian chartered banks in the city.

There is nothing that a farmer needs that is not available for purchase in Lethbridge. There are no better stocked implement warehouses anywhere on the continent than there are here, and full supplies of repair parts are always in stock; there are good machine shops and ironworks that can do any work that is necessary, and give quick service in the doing of it. Ample stocks of lumber, fencing material and so forth are always available, and enough dealers are engaged in the business to ensure that their prices are right. Other needs, like saddlery, hardware, and so forth can be well supplied from the excellent stores dealing in such goods.

As to general merchandise, whether it be in food or clothing, it would be hard to find better stocked stores; every member of a farmer's family will find all that he or she wants, in the fullest variety.

CLOSE TO MARKET, TOO

Then as to what a farmer has to sell. A city with a population of fifteen thousand people always provides a ready and eager market for any of the foodstuffs that the farmer or his wife produces. We could take far more milk and butter and eggs than there are produced now within the district; the thoroughly up-to-date creameries in the city are always calling for greater supplies. Livestock of all kinds finds a ready market; and there is never enough poultry to satisfy the city



FIFTH STREET, LETHBRIDGE

housewife. The flour mills are a stand-by for the quick marketing of wheat, barley, and oats; and the shipping facilities for getting these to the world's markets could not be better. Alfalfa and hay find their way out to the mining industrial towns through the Crow's Nest Pass, and to grain farmers who do not produce enough of these to satisfy their growing herds of cattle.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF IT.

There are other things that the farmer and his family look to the city for. If it is amusement, there is the theatre, at which first class companies appear; the picture shows, with all the latest and best in films; good concert companies and lectures. In the summer time the beautiful Galt Gardens in

the middle of the city provide a comfortable resting place for the wife and the children while father is attending to business affairs; and in the evening all of them may pay a visit to the Henderson Lake, and enjoy rowing or sailing over that enticing water. Friendly and exciting baseball and football matches always bring crowds of city and farm folks together to enjoy each others' company.



LOOKING EAST, THIRD AVENUE, LETHBRIDGE.

In the winter time the curlers like nothing better than to see their friends from the country taking a hand in "the roarin' game"; while the younger people fly around on the skating rink, or look in at the basket ball games and the swimming pool in the "Y."

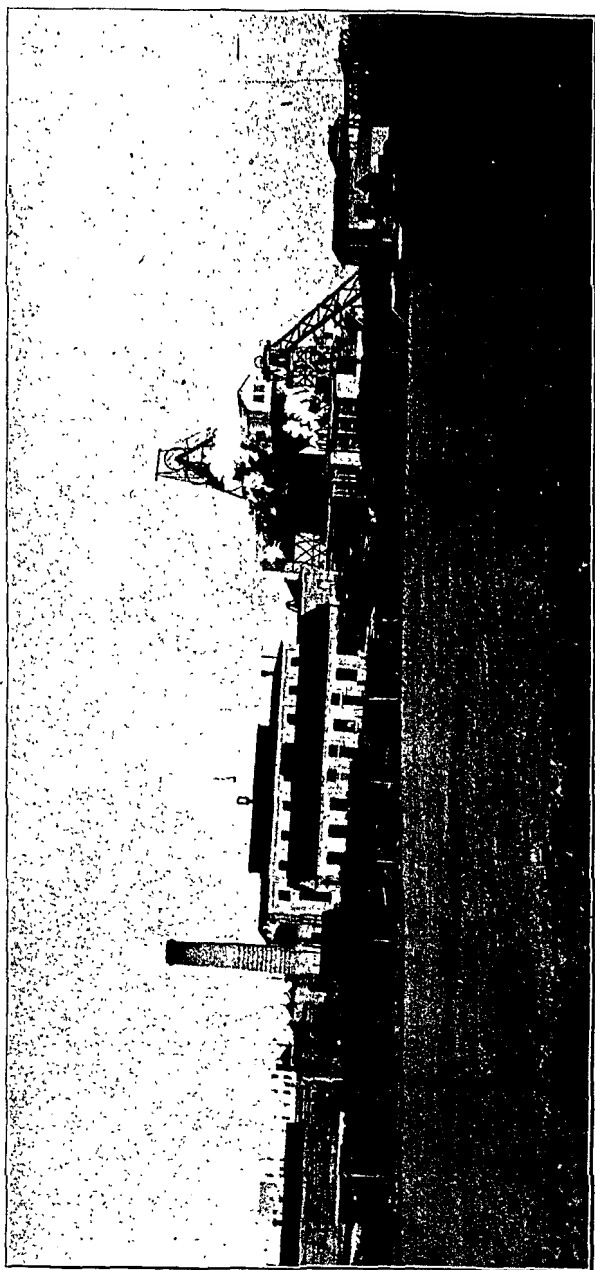
Stock runs out all winter in Southern Alberta and can be carried over the winter on the least possible amount of feed. Expensive barns and shelters are by no means necessary, but the farmers of the Coaldale irrigation project all pride themselves on their fine barns.

A Railroad Centre.

One of the outstanding advantages of the Coaldale district is its proximity to Lethbridge, recognized commercial centre of Southern Alberta and a prosperous city, founded in 1885, when the first great coal mines of the province were opened up on the banks of the Oldman River. Lethbridge is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from it radiate branches of that great system in many directions. It is on the main southern route of the system, the Crow's Nest branch. On the east it connects with the main line at Dunmore, 108 miles away, while on the west it crosses the Rocky Mountains through the Crow's Nest Pass, connecting with the Kettle Valley branch, giving connections with Vancouver and all coast points. On the south there are two lines, one to Coult's, on the international boundary, where connections are made with the Great Northern in Montana, and one to Cardston, at the foot of the Rocky Mountain foothills with the great range and forest reserve country which furnishes a great deal of the stock which even now finds a winter feeding ground in the Coaldale irrigation belt. To the southeast a new line is being constructed, the Lethbridge-Weyburn branch of the C. P. R. which will, it is stated, be completed this year, giving a through southerly route to Winnipeg, and also connecting with the C. P. R. Soo lines through North Portal, Saskatchewan. To the north of Lethbridge, one line runs direct from the city to Calgary and on to Edmonton, the capital of the province, 325 miles away, while an alternative route through Calgary to the north is offered by the Calgary-Macleod branch which meets the Crow's Nest line at Macleod, 38 miles west of Lethbridge.

In addition, the Canadian Pacific Railway has applied for a charter for a line from Lethbridge northeasterly to connect with the main line at Suffield, and work will be started on this within two years as it opens up a vast new irrigation territory which will be under water within the next five years.

Thus Lethbridge is the railway centre of a vast inland empire with branches radiating in eight directions. Coaldale being only a few miles east, on the main Crow's Nest branch, has direct service and all the advantages which proximity to a divisional point will bring. It is the nearest town to the city of Lethbridge, has direct telephone connection with it through

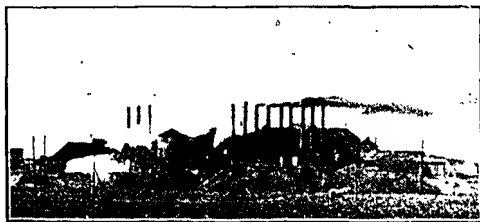


ONE OF LETHBRIDGE'S MANY COAL MINES

8

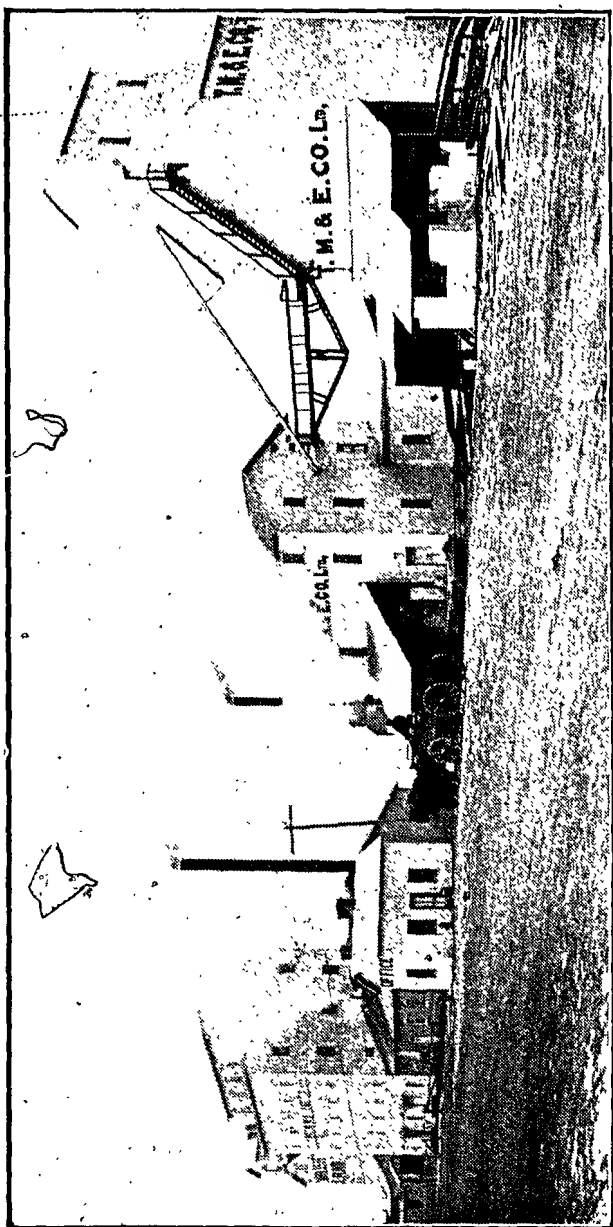
the government-owned telephone system, making conditions admirable from the farmer's viewpoint, and especially from the viewpoint of the irrigation farmer who is anxious to turn his efforts towards diversification of crops for which he will find a ready market.

Lethbridge already provides a ready market, and its growth will make it still greater as the years pass. For the alfalfa grower there are the mines at Lethbridge and through the Crow's Nest Pass, mines which annually yield some 5,000,000 tons of coal. The horses used in the mines and the dairy cows of the mining towns furnish a small though stable market year in and year out. Then further to the west the great lumber camps of British Columbia draw heavily on the prairies for



C. P. R. COAL MINE, No. 3.

feed, and the Coaldale district has always found this a market to be depended on. The great mining and lumbering industrial camps also provide a ready market for potatoes and the vegetables grown on the irrigated farm, and as Lethbridge is a wholesale distribution centre there are plenty of concerns there to provide competition for what one has to offer in these lines. The market gardening feature of Coaldale's irrigated lands is one that is well worth investigating. Lethbridge alone, with its 15,000 population, offers a market for much more in the way of dairy products, eggs, poultry and vegetables than is now being produced in the immediate vicinity. Hundreds of carloads of such produce are shipped in from outside points which might well be supplied by Coaldale farmers.



IN THE MILLING SECTION OF THE CITY.



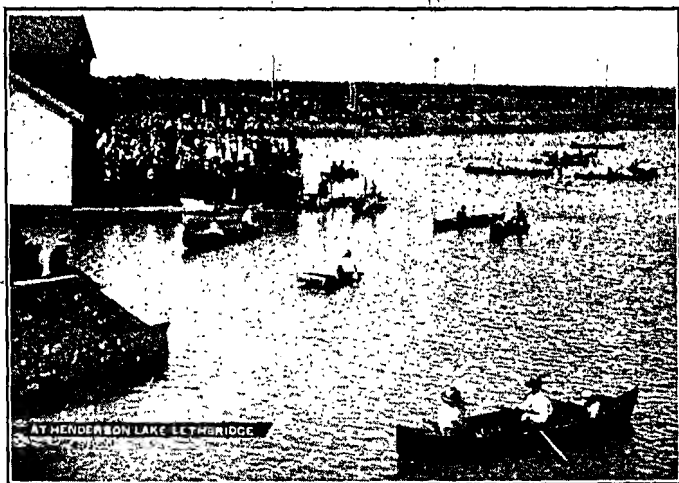
The Dominion Experimental Farm.

In one particular the Coaldale district is particularly fortunate insofar as the newcomer, unfamiliar with irrigation farming practices in Southern Alberta, is concerned. That is in having within the bounds of the project the Dominion Experimental Station, a large farm half of which is irrigated and half farmed under dry farming methods. The station is in charge of W. H. Fairfield, an irrigation expert of long standing both in Colorado and in the Coaldale district. Here every variety of experiment is carried on, from those dealing with the duty of water and soil texture to the rotation of crops to get the best results, and from the winter feeding of beef cattle and sheep to egg production. Mr. Fairfield is at the command of any farmer who wants to know, and his experience will place the newcomer five years ahead if followed. The farm itself is about three miles east of Lethbridge and seven miles from Coaldale, situated on the All Red Highway, and is one of the beauty spots of the district, showing what can be accomplished in the way of building a permanent home on the Southern Alberta prairie with the aid of irrigation. The whole farm has an amazing growth of trees in groves, shelter belts and in ornamental rows, proving that trees do well under proper care. The new settler in the irrigation belt will do well to visit the Experimental Farm, maintained by the Dominion government, and consult Mr. Fairfield about his problems.

Some Interesting Facts.

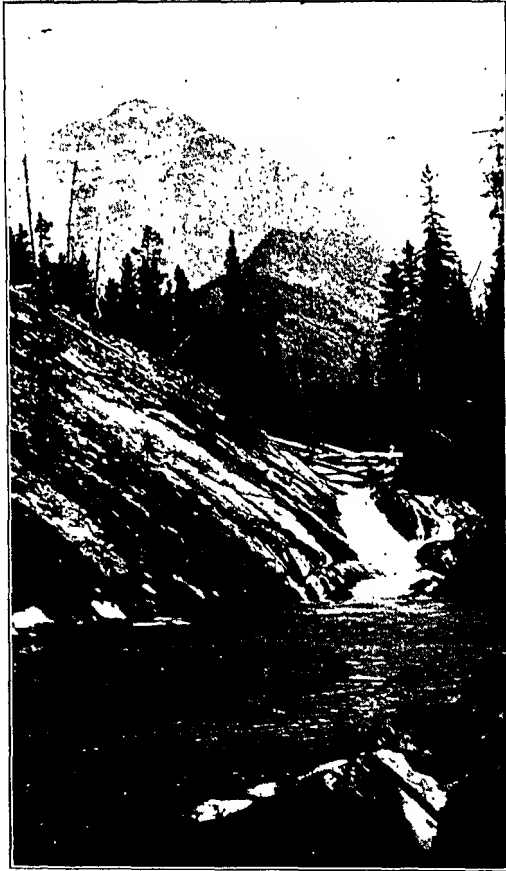
There is no scrub or brush to clear off land in the Coaldale irrigation project. Raw land can be broken without the slightest preliminary preparation. The cost of breaking by contract is about six dollars per acre.

Coaldale consolidated school is looked upon by the Alberta Department of Education as the model for consolidation in the province.



Land in the Coaldale district is uniformly level with just the right slope for irrigating. It is not necessary to spend fifty or a hundred dollars an acre to make it irrigable. Nature made it that way.

While the average gross production on the project in 1919 was \$54.71 per acre, there were many individual farms which yielded over \$100.00 per acre. Whole alfalfa farms reported as high as \$125 per acre while wheat lands brought close to that figure.

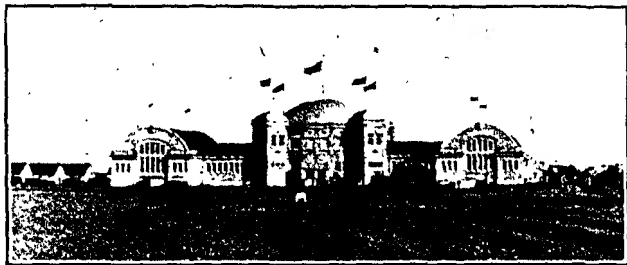


SCENE AT GLACIER PARK, ONLY 90 MILES
FROM COALDALE.

Coaldale is about 85 miles from the heart of the Rockies. An easy five-hour run by auto will take the Coaldale dweller and his family to the great international park, Waterton Lakes on the Canadian side and Glacier Park on the U. S. side of the boundary. The parks join at the boundary, with the beautiful Waterton Lakes joining them. This international park is destined to be the greatest playground on the North American

continent, and proximity to it is an asset the farmer who wishes to enjoy some of the good things of life cannot afford to overlook. A number of Coaldale farmers own their own summer cottages at the Waterton Lakes.

Strawberries, raspberries, currants and almost every other kind of small fruit can be grown with success in the Coaldale irrigation project. Mr. Hamilton, a Coaldale district farmer, won popularity with the Prince of Wales by delivering to him in Lethbridge on October 2nd, a four pound box of beautiful berries picked from the large strawberry bed on his farm that morning.



EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, LETHBRIDGE.

Individual potato farmers recorded as high as ten tons to the acre and by holding their crop till spring made a gross return of \$700 per acre. The price of potatoes, however, was exceptionally high in the spring of 1920, owing to the early freeze-up which caught much of the potato crop in northwestern Canada and the United States in 1919.

Though severe weather occurs at times during Southern Alberta winters, the cold weather does not last long as a rule. This is because of the Chinook wind which breaks the cold wave at frequent intervals, bringing almost summer weather in mid-winter. These winds carry off the snow so that it never lies to any great depth. The automobile can be used on the rural roads almost every day of the winter. The chinook wind also is responsible for the early spring, which is generally two to three weeks earlier than in other parts of Western Canada and the border states of the Union.

Sunshine Record at Lethbridge, 1909-19

In Hours.

Month.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
January	120.0	170.0	101.9	111.7	91.9	104.3
February	122.9	116.0	135.9	140.6	102.1	120.4
March	194.2	151.8	160.4	230.9	157.2	207.4
April	231.4	247.8	219.8	209.9	223.4	195.2
May	231.6	278.7	199.2	280.4	244.8	318.9
June	302.4	339.0	206.9	322.7	281.8	280.5
July	345.7	360.6	329.6	250.6	345.0	386.2
August	378.7	242.6	261.4	240.1	321.2	295.0
September	241.4	197.5	213.2	169.3	276.5	221.4
October	185.6	172.6	187.1	172.9	152.7	137.6
November	88.5	119.7	95.6	129.3	121.8	89.8
December	101.8	82.4	79.7	102.3	156.0	115.0

Total for year	2544.2	2478.7	2280.7	2360.7	2474.4	2471.5
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Average
for 11
Years

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Average for 11 Years
January	112.4	98.7	80.0	75.1	105.1	106.5
February	126.3	120.2	96.7	124.8	94.6	118.2
March	164.5	148.3	153.5	162.5	150.4	171.0
April	230.3	225.0	133.1	259.5	229.8	217.7
May	230.2	230.4	224.3	246.9	216.0	245.6
June	225.9	244.5	384.5	356.8	325.6	305.5
July	291.4	335.5	400.7	314.2	343.4	335.7
August	333.8	306.4	321.3	311.7	301.1	301.2
September	161.4	208.2	197.3	215.6	228.6	211.9
October	180.2	168.8	137.4	169.0	143.7	164.3
November	140.8	130.4	177.6	129.0	99.1	120.1
December	96.1	83.2	62.5	79.0	96.1	95.8
Total for year	2293.3	2299.6	2369.8	2444.1	2333.5	2393.5

Date of Frosts.

Year.	First Frost.	Killing Frost.
1908	Sept. 23rd	Sept. 26th
1909	Aug. 28th	Sept. 14th
1910	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 12th
1911	Aug. 27th	Sept. 22nd
1912	Sept. 15th	Sept. 15th
1913	Sept. 12th	Sept. 24th
1914	Sept. 15th	Oct. 7th
1915	Sept. 11th	Sept. 12th
1916	Sept. 14th	Sept. 28th
1917	Sept. 1st	Sept. 29th
1918	Sept. 15th	Oct. 22nd
1919	Sept. 26th	Sept. 29th

R I V E R

The Coaldale Irrigation District

The land enclosed in the shaded margin represents

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

of Irrigable Land, within a radius of eight to ten miles of Coaldale. Alfalfa, timothy, grains, potatoes, clover seed, sugar beets, are successfully grown.

Water rights guaranteed by Government.

TP.10

TP.9

TP.8

RG.21

RG.20

RG.19

RG.18

